mechanical talent among us, and give them place above mere slave-labor. Millions of dollars have gene into that pocket heretofore, because our capi-talists have permitted strangers to monopolize

rade, so important and so valuable. "How are we to accomplish all this? Simply building ships and factories. Every factory of large class built will furnish a livelihood to at least one thousand persons, and retain the fruit of their labor at home. For the simple article of corn brooms, we think the South sends to the North \$50,000 annually. However, we hope and believe Mr. Stemmyer will find it profitable to monopolize this trade for the South. More than a million of dollars annually goes to the North for negro brogans, that much be manufactured at home with profit. Now, why do not our capitalists do something

Why do they not build ships for their export

Why do they not consider the wealth that grows upon capital invested on the joint-stock "Until our people wake up to consider these things, we fear Charleston will only 'hold her own' from one decennary to other."

The first thing then to be done, is, to rescue our own "negroes' feet" from the degradation of in orthern "brogans," and secure for Mr. Steinmayer the privilege of sweeping the South with Southern brooms! All else will follow as a mat-

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

HISTORY OF XERGIS THE GREAT Dy Look Abbot No. York Harrer & Brothers, For sale by Franck Taylor. The Work in in restructions him Naw York

Penn. Avenue, warnengson, This series of biographical sketches will furnish an admirable library for youth. The avidvolumes as they appear, is the best testimony to doughface. the skill and success of the author. We have often mentioned the handsome style in which they are got up, and the beautiful engravings that adorn them.

SECOND BOOK ON GREEK. By John McClintock, D. D. Published and for sale as above.

Dr. McClintock's series of classical Grammars and Readers has deservedly acquired a high reputation. This volume is designed as a complement to his "First Book in Greek," in which the forms of words were exhibited and illustrated. The present volume contains the Syntax, with a series of Reading Lessons, selected from Xenophon's Anabasis. The subject of Prosody is then duction to the reading lessons in verse that follow. The work is beautifully printed, and substantially bound.

ORATIONS OF CICERO. With Notes. By E. A. Johnson. New York : D. Appleton & Co. For sale by B. Farpless .-Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

This volume of Select Orations from the works of Cicero, intended for the use of schools and colleges, forms a part of the series of classical books published by the Messrs. Appleton. The basis of it is a small work issued by T. R. Arnold, in England, and the orations are given in the same order as in the Boston edition, by Charles Folsom. The editor claims, as the chief merit of this volume, the accuracy of the text, which is that of Obelli, as revised by himself subsequently to his edition of the entire works of Cicero. The typography and binding are just what they

DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS' ENGINE WORK AND ENGI-NEERING. Oliver Byrne, editor. Published and for sale as above. Nos. 17, 18.

GREEK AND ENGLISH LEXICON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT-By Edward Robinson, D. D., LL D. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Penn. Avenue

This is a new edition of a work published by Dr. Robinson, in 1836, the value of which was attested by its immediate republication in Great Britain in three rival editions, and its subsequent appearance there in two abridgments. Since consistency, in order to array the whole people of Such st quent appearance there in two abridgments. Since Biblical literature, that, having been called upon to prepare a new edition, he has deemed it proper to rewrite a large portion of the work, without regard to time or labor; and the remaining portion has been thoroughly revised. In a lucid. satisfactory preface, he states what he believes to be the characteristic traits of this work, of which we present the following summary.

The etymology of each word is given, so far as it appertained to the Greek and Hebrew, and occasionally the Latin.

In a Lexicon confined to the New Testament. the Historical method would be out of place, but the Logical method is still applicable. This consists in giving to each word its primary signification, and then deducing from it, in logical order, all the significations which occur in the New Testament.

The various constructions of verbs and adjectives, with their cases, and with all the adjuncts, are fully given; and unusual and difficult constructions are noted and explained.

The different forms and inflections of words are exhibited, and irregularities explained. So far as the limits of a Lexicon would permit

attention has been given to the interpretation of difficult passages. Each article, so far as practicable, contains a

in which the word is found-so that the Lexicon furnishes an ample Concordance. Of the profound scholarship, great industry, and

conscientious accuracy of Dr. Robinson, nothing need be said. His work, which forms a volume of 800 pages, is of inestimable value to the student of the New Testament. LECTURES ON PRACTICAL ADRICULTURE. By James T.

These Lectures were delivered last winter be-

. Johnston, F. R. S. S. L. and E. New York: C. M.

fore the State Agricultural Society of New York, and the members of the Legislature of that State, and, it is said, were received with great favor. They present in a clear light the intimate connections between Science and Practical Agriculture, and ought to be in the hands of every

Price, 75 cents on cloth; 50 cents on paper

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE. Containing Original Criticisms, Biographies, Sketches, Essays, Tales, Reviews and Poetry. Fowler & Dietz, New York. For sale by

THE KNICKERBOCKER. New York: Samuel Pueston A most agreeable variety of rare and entertain ing articles in the October number.

PICTORIAL FIRED BOOK OF THE REVOLUTE A. No. 8. By Benjamin J. Lossing. New York: Harper & Brothers For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Wash-

In addition to what we have said of this work, we may quote the following brief notice from the Home Journal :

"The wood engravings are in the highest style of the art, and gracefully interspersed with the text; the paper and print are beautiful; the subject universally attractive."

It will be completed in twenty numbers. PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT. A Novel. By Mrs. Trollope.

Published and for sale as above. Mrs. Trollope has displayed in this volume much

power as a delineator of character, and a satirist; but she is not much of a story teller, and has nothing of the dramatic talent. This novel is sometimes tedious, but it will repay the reader

DAVID T. DISNEY, the Democratic member from the Cincinnati district, Obio, received 16,640 votes, within 682 of the whole vote cast in the county. The Whigs, not having a candidate of their own, expressed their approbacandidate of their own, expressed their appropriation of Mr. Disney's acceptable course in Congress by voting for him. Mr. Disney voted for all the "peace measures" that passed Congress, and it is that which commended him to the support of the patriotic people of all parties in Cin-cinnati.—Baltimore Patriot.

If the Patriot had known any thing of the politics of Hamilton county, it would not have committed such a blunder. The Democrats there have so decided a preponderance, that it is only

The Patriot is also in error in relation to the voting of Mr. Disney. He supported by his votes, uniformly, the Wilmot Proviso, and voted against

the Fugitive bill. The inference of the Patriot is, of course, all

#### UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION.

We are happy to state that a movement is on foot in this city, which, if we mistake not, will bring out the strongest expression of public sen-timent in favor of the recent peace measures of Congress that ever was uttered in this city on that or any similar topic. Several preliminary meet-ings have been held, at which the best possible spirit prevailed. A call for the proposed general meeting will soon be circulated for signatures, and we hope all to whom it is presented will be ready to append their names — Journal of Commerce.

The merchants of New York, this year, have done an immense business with the South. Some of them. for the purpose of soothing their customers, combined with a few Webster politicians and anti-Seward men, are at the bottom of this movement.

New York is a city of near half a million of people, and it would be strange if it did not furstorials for all corts of mostings.

habit of dealing there will examine the "call," when it shall appear, to see what men are willing | manufacture in the States named. ity with which young people seize the successive to bend the knee. Next to the devil, eschew a

### THE DISUNIONISTS RELENTING.

The North was warned that, if Congress admitted California into the Union, if it rejected the line of 360 30', and abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia, Georgia was pledged to call a Convention of her People, and dissolve the Union-and she would be sustained by the other Southern States.

of 36° 30°, and abolished the slave trade in the country. It is only a short time that we have District. "War to the Knife!" "Blood to our Saddle-girths!" "We'll march up to 360 30" with England States." our coffins on our backs !" cried the elite of the treated, so far as is necessary in the way of Intro- chivalry. The Columbus (Ga.) Times, a journal which has signalized itself by its tremendous outcuies, for Dissolution, denounced all measures short of secession :

> "We care not what others may do, we intend to carry our banner unlowered through the conof the battle incribed upon it: Secession, the only effectual remedy for the evils of an abolition Union! We believe a dissolution of this Union is inevitable. We know it is necessary, to save the institutions of the South.'

> This is a specimen of the raving of the Disunionists. But the North was pricked too. The Fugitive bill, unexpectedly to its authors, aroused a storm of excitement in that section, and everywhere the threats of the Secessionists at the South were met by menaces of Nullification at the North, from men not accustomed to be unduly excited. The result is, an apprehension that the wrong passenger has been waked up:" and now what do we hear? This same Columbus Times lowers its banner, is willing to postpone Secession, and, in relation to a proposition to acquiesce in the past, remarks:

"So far as we are concerned, we should be per fectly willing to see the State Convention adopt such a platform—not because we do not believe igh has already been done, wrong upon outrage, like Ossa on Pelion, to justify and require the South to resist—but because, so important do we regard a union of the South, we would cheerfully yield every personal opinion, feeling, Georgia to defend themselves from aggressions We should be perfectly content, then, that the Convention should adopt such a platform as this.

"We will forgive the insults and submit to the wrongs of the past; but if Congress, first, abolishes slavery in the District; second, in the forts and arsenals; third, repeals the Fugitive law; or, fourth, refuses to admit a new State because of a slavery clause in its constitution—then, and n that case, on the happening of either of these contingencies, the State of Georgia is and declared, ipso facto, to be out of the Uniona free and independent sovereign State, with all the powers delegated to the General Government

recalled, and all her obligations to it revoked.
"Will this platform suit the men who say the time for resistance has not yet come, but it may come?

South, who value their rights, who hate tyranny, and scorn a craven submissionism, unite on a common platform that will save us from the abolition storm that is gathering its bolts for our destruc-

They will not insist, then, upon throwing California back into a Territorial condition-upon the adoption of the line of 360 30', upon the repeal of the Mexican law prohibiting Slavery! Well, how strange! That was just our impression from the beginning-and it is also our impression that had the miserable Fugitive bill never passed, the Reverend Mr. Colquitt would have been no more anxious to carry his coffin on reference to every passage of the New Testament | his back, than he is now to be carried in it.

# SORDID.

Failing in touching any higher motive, the editors of New York and other Northern cities have been compelled to cipher up to the North the cos of agitation, and are solving the problem of Na-tionality by the Single Rule of Three!

tionality by the Single Rule of Three!

Busiest among these calculating gentry, these speculative patriots, is Mr. Brooks of the Express, who thus appeals to the pocket-nerve of his breth-ren of the patriotic, the national North, to preserve "this glorious Union," basing his appeal the ennobling and immutable principles of profit

Hear him calculate the value to the tune of "Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes; An empty pocket's the worst of crimes

"Grass would grow in our streets, we say, if this Union was shattered; for what is this city but a great exchange for cotton, for rice, for tobacco, as well as for American manufactured goods, and for the importations from Europe; and here to a focus comes the trade of the North and South, and of all Europe with which we have in-tercourse, whereby our commission merchants, our obbers, our importers and exporters of all classes,

"The 500,000 human beings within the sound of the City Hall bell obtained their livelihood from the sugar and cotton planter of the Misssis-sippi, the Alabama, the Chattahoochee, the Santee, etc., who exchanges here the products of his soil for the handiwork and headwork of the North; and what an utter suicide it is for such a city to pile on the abolition torch, and to set on fire so glorious a work !"

The Southern Press makes use of this sordid appeal to encourage the Disunionists of the South in pressing their demands. What these demands are may be understood by the following, quoted with approbation by the Southern Press :

"The editor of the Savannah News goes for the following, and he is right."

"1. Congress should be required at its next session to repeal the local laws of Mexico, by which the South is excluded from the United

"2. Congress should repeal or so alter the law admitting California, as to preserve the line of 36° 30', and give the territory south of that line a territorial government, with protection to South-

ern property.

"A series of measures tending to these, or similar results, would give satisfaction to the en-tire South, and silence forever the cry of resistance and disunion among our people Such a series of measures would be but justice to the South, and we believe could be practically carried out by the united and resolute action of the South."

Were the people of the Free States fairly represented by the Express, Journal of Commerce, Mirror, and Herald, of New York city, these demands would be promptly complied with at the it, over this agitating demonstration in behalf of next session of Congress, for the sake of preserving calm and quiet. It reminds one of the deafening the Union, and keeping the grass from growing hubbub with which the boys, in Mrs. Bremmer's in the streets of Gotham.

New York is a great city; but, thank God, it is not the United States. It might be blotted out on certain occasions that the Whigs can be induced to make a struggle. At the late election, be filled again. The welfare of the twenty-two it may be years yet; but it must go. they would not take the trouble to contest the millions of people of this Republic, stretching I went to hear and see Jenny Lind. It was her

South.

who obtain their livelihood from the planter, imagination down at a terrible rate! Readers. ations of the Mississippi, the Alabama, the Chat- of her songs are brilliant Italian pieces, showy in tahoochee, the Santee," &c. It is not to be ex- execution; and she loads them with ornamentpelled to choose between these, on the one hand, unknown tongue? and Union on the other, the Union would not assuredly be rejected, even at the risk of sending the Express man, with his fellow dependents, to beg bread of the planters whose will is their law.

#### BLUNDERING STATISTICS.

There is little dependence to be piaced in statisting as usually collected in this accepts. W. and we hope our Western friends who are in the | find the following paragraph in the newspapers, intended to illustrate the growth of the cotton

" From official returns made to the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the number of factories, spindles, capital, and quantity of cotton consumed, in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolins, in the year 1849,

were as follo	WS:			
1	Fac-	Spindles.	Capital.	Cotton consumed.
Tennessee	30	36,000	\$100 000	12,000
Alabama	80	98,000	500,600	25,000
Georgia	26	51,140	121,090	27,500
S. Carolina	16	36,500	1,000,000	15,000
Total -	92	221,640	1,731,000	60,000

Congress admitted California, rejected the line | Besides numerous others in various parts of the ness being confined almost wholly to the New

Just examine these figures. Tennessee has 36,000 spindles; the same number as South Carolina, and there is but a slight difference between them as to the quantity of cotton consumed-and yet the amount of capital invested in South Carolina is ten times as much as in Tennessee Georgia has fifty-one thousand spindles, or fifteen thousand more than South Carolina, and con sumes nearly twice as much cotton, and yet her amount of capital invested is only \$121,000, while that of South Carolina is \$1,000,000! Alabama has nearly twice as many spindles as Georgia, more than four times as much capital invested, and yet consumes less cotton.

These blundering returns are for 1849. Compare them with those of 1840 : Tennessee, according to the census of that year, had 38 cotton manufactories, eight more than she has now; 16,813 spindles, not half the number she has now; capital invested \$463,240, four times and three-fifths more than she has now!

Georgia, in 1840, had 42,589 spindles-about nine thousand less than she has now; and capital invested, \$573.805, five times as much as in 1849. While in Georgia and Tennessee, the two most thriving States of the South in a manufacturing way, the capital invested in cotton manufactures has decreased since 1840, in one, from \$463,246, to \$100,000, and in the other from \$573,805, to \$121,090, the capital thus invested in Alabama has increased from \$35,576 in 1840, to \$500,600

Such statistics are disgraceful to the Government, and worse than use

# A PREDICTION.

To enable the reader to see at a glance the progress the city has made in ten years, we insert a comparative statement of the valuation of real estate in 1939 and 1850. Value of real estate in 1850 - \$13,728,630

Do	d	0	1839		7,831,263
Increase					\$5,897,340
Value of i in 182 Do			do do	 ings 1839	\$6,995,380 4,303,445
Increase				Pielon.	\$2,691,935 and Times.

According to the indications of the next census, Virginia is the richest State in the Union. She has not only more property in the aggregate, but it is more equally distributed. The next census will afford ample materials for the total extinguishment of the whole system of anti-slavery economy, ethics, politics, and philan-thropy.—Southern Press.

thropy .- Southern Press. We place the prediction on record. Meantime, we would remind our neighbor that the wealth of the population, as that of Richmond.

We are glad to see the prosperity of the latter but the comparatively slow increase of its population shows that there is room for improvement. The population of Wilmington has increased 19,000 while that of Richmond has grown 10,000.

# LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Battle between the " National" and Wilmot Provise Whigs-A Union Party is to be got up, under magnificent auspices-Jenny Lind, and what a plain man thinks about her-The painters and their pro-

NEW YORK, October 25, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

Those are not the fiercest battles that are fought bayonets. For example, there is now going on, in our good city and State, a fight where no blood flows; but it brings in play all the passions of the combatants-hatred, pride, revenge, ambition, and a little bit of patriotism. The Hunker Whigsthe "Nationals"-are pitted against the Wilmot Proviso Whigs. Every point is contested. Not a ward meeting, not a caucus, not a nomination for the smallest municipal office, but the belligerent spirit sticks out, and frequently causes a

pable enough. Nor does either side seem disposed to wish for peace, nor to ask for quarters, nor to give any. The Tribune (Mr. Greeley's element is excitementhis meat and drink) leads on the forces of Seward in gallant style, and gives many strong blows and sharp ones; it reminds one of a knight of chivalry, for its heart is evidently in the business; and at the enemy it goes, with loose rein, and visor open, and poised shield. Keep it up, doughty Tribune! And may those who love thee best, never have cause to regret thy defection, or a slackening of thy ardor, when some fallacious party gain is to ally enlarge themselves into flourishing vi be made by such a course.

The "Democracy" are lying low, and say very little. Hardly a word is spoken about the Seymour ticket. The Hunkers were restless at first but at present they seem dooile enough.

Under the auspices of the Herald, and Journal of Commerce, a "Union party" has been started here, founded on the operation of mercantile fear, lest custom may be taken away. The dry goods jobbers, and merchants in general, have been threatened-a "call" has been carried around among them, and those whose names are not subscribed are to have their Southern trade withdrawn. The said "call" is to result in a great and "enthusiastic" meeting for the "Union;" (blessed Union how much cloaks itself under your name.) Those who have a taste for fun can hardly fail to enjoy " Home," drank the skaal to Peace.

But let me leave politics; whatever i written, on either side, or all sides, the cause of Hunkerism and Slavery must eventually go down.

longs to us. We must encourage invention and Congressional election, but some of them united from the Atlantic to the Pacific, does not depend last concert at Castle Garden. Oh, what a crowd! upon them, and satisfy themselves according to the things, is final wisdom. Thus, his policy was with some dissaffected Democrats in the support upon the " 500,000 human beings within sound what heat! what a stretching of necks! what of a mongrel ticket for the Legislature. This is of the City Hall," who obtain their livelihood perspiration! No one, surely, can help being inwhy David T. Disney was returned without op- from the sugar and cotton plantations of the terested in such a sweet, womanly, pure-hearted creature as Jenny Lind-such unequalled gene-"The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his rosity, such unglazed simplicity. So thought, and master's crib." We do not wonder that those so think I yet. But the hearing of her let my should consult his wishes and obey his will. But ladies and gentlemen, let me warn you, now, if there are a few millions of people not " within the you have not heard the angelic Jenny, and are sound of the City Hall," or of the music of the going to hear her, don't believe one tenth of what plantation, who live by their own earnings, and you see in the newspapers, and have wrought are accountable to no master. The destinies of yourself up to expect. She simply has a clear, this Republic are with them-not with the ser- shrill voice, of wonderful fluency, which will pervile dependents upon "the sugar and cotton plant- haps make you think of rich plate glass. Most nected that the latter should have ideas of national As a matter of curiosity, it will satisfy you to see character and well-being much above the crib at and hear this famous cantatrice; but your love of which they feed. But the former are educated true music will get very little satisfaction at one in the belief that Truth, Freedom, Justice, Hu- of her concerts. What do you want of those manity, are the foundations of National Honor over-wrought, fantastic bits of Italian, manglingly and Prosperity, and should they ever be com- cut out from operas, and given to you in a doubly

A very large portion of the printed enthusiasm about Jenny Lind's singing is no doubt paid for; and a good deal of the rest comes from the morbid taste of some mannerists of critics. Probably if she were to appear, with good support, and full appointments, in some really artistical opera, the hearer might get something worth while—that indeed. But these leavings of the form the state of the form of the crumbs-and all put before you with a chilly mechanism-the public are well humbanand revertueless, senny has a big good heart, and if To the Editor of the National Era : you want to buy her picture, do so, and con over her character every time you look at it.

At the time I saw the lady, she was dressed in pink satin, with black lace flounces and capegreat, green cockades in her hair-white kid gloves, fan, handkerchief, and the ordinary fashionable et ceteras. Her cheeks were well rouged, and her walk bad. The expression of her face is a sort of moral milk and honey, lighted up by in-tellectual sunshine—the sweetest expression I ever saw on the human countenance.

The exhibition of the Art Union is now open.

with its new pictures-all spack and span, and shining, in their handsome frames. There is a pleasing piece here, painted in a very subdued manner, by Woodville, called "Old 76, and young 48." An old revolutionary veteran is seated at the tea-table, or has just pushed back his chair from it, listening to a young man, probably his grandson, returned, with his arm in a sling, from the Mexican war. On the opposite side are the young man's mother and father. Fain to linger the family. The mother and the old '76er are beautifully done; the whole picture is good, and free from that straining after effect, whose at-tempt is too evident, (that's the fault.) which mars

most of the pictures here.
"The Death of Eayard" is a large, showy piece, by a young man named Nahl. There is to little soul in the picture, whose subject demands that it should be specially full of that element. The plumes, the armor, the velvet tunic, and all the small fixings, are carefully and elaborately rendered. An upholsterer's or dry goods man's wife might be in raptures with it, but the piece falls dead before the judgment which demands something consistent with the noble death of the pink of chivalry, surrounded by the most stirring

of circumstances.

It is a distressing fault of our painters—and one sees it all over the walls at this exhibitionthat they strain so hard to make every material thing so clean-lined and clear, lest a body may fail to understand what they mean. Nearly every picture seems to thrust itself from its frame, and stand out," as they call it. This effect is openly sought after. It is fatal to the truth and life of art. Not protruding but retiring-not staring out of its frame, but retiring in-must be that picture which deserves a place among the things of genius. Nature never thrusts anything for-ward in this way—it will do for a melo-drama on the stage, but is no part of true greatness, either

in life or in art. I remember that sublime emanation, "The Dead Christ," by A. Scheffer, with the mourning women around. How utterly uneffective, according to the school of the startlers; and yet

lips—the corpse of a god it was; for there had worked the fingers of a truly great painter! who ought to know better, are carried away with excommunication, than their genuine wit secures the false principle of working up the details of a for the accounts which Punch publishes of the repicture to the minutest specification. This is the business of the modelist, not the artist. On a small bit of canvass you are not to give a model. Aim to produce that beautiful resemblance which will excite the emotion that the real object might produce-the rest is the mere drippings, the shavings and sawdust. Keep them out of sight unless you would mar the perfect work.

# FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

COUNCIL GROVE, INDIAN TERRITORY.

To the Editor of the National Era: Having some leisure time here, while waiting on the movements of our train, I thought I would | tually afraid to venture to pass between his palace write you a few lines concerning some things in and a church, without first taking measures to general, and others in particular. This place is prevent the possibility of his being shot from about 150 miles from Independence, and 120 from some window under which he must travel in state. Fort Leavenworth, on the Santa Fe road. It is He has regained power, but with it came fear of within that part of the Indian Territory belong- his life, which makes him dread poison in every ing to the Caw or Kansas Indians. There are cup, and a dagger in every outstretched hand. here, at present, about seventy-five white settlers, | Poor old dupe, he has, indeed, a hard time of it, among whom there are but three white women- hated, as he is, by all classes of those around him Boston is nearly twice as great, in proportion to most of those who are married having their wives except Government cliques, who use his hand to in the State of Missouri. One man told me that clutch the taxes, as the cat did the paw of the he had been married four years, and had lived with his wife but one year, and that at different times. The state of society is what might be expected under the circumstances-surrounded by savages, and without the refining, humanizing influence of female association. But there is some and without law, to compass the entire enslavehope of improvement. The men here appear fully sensible of their condition, and the disadvantage of the absence of this refining influence. Those who have wives now feel the necessity of having them with them, and those who have not, lament the want of such society. However bad the condition of men may be, it is always hopeful when they are sensible of their situation, and long for a better state of things. How insatiate must be that lust of wealth that will reconcile men, even for a under military command, and with gunpowder and short time, to self-banishment from home and the refinements of civilized society, for no other monstrated against this course, as being likely to purpose than the acquisition of a few paltry dol-

There is an immense amount of travel on this road. Branching about 25 miles back from this place, it leads to Fort Leavenworth, Weston, Westport, Kansas, and Independence-all being nearly equi-distant from this point. There is an extensive transportation business done between these places and Santa Fe. There are on the road at this row. In all the elections of committees it is pal- time seven trains, containing in all one hundred and eighty wagons, each wagon carrying, I sup-pose, on an average 4,000 pounds of freight, making a total of about 720,000 pounds. It would not be fair, however, to estimate the usual amount of transportation from this calculation, as nearly all these wagons are laden with Government stores for the Army, and were ordered out in view of the prospective difficulty with Texas. Yet the amount of travel along this road at all times is very great, and must, since the adjustment of the Texas difficulty, he continually increasing. It needs no prophet to predict the result. In the course of a very few years settlements of enter-prising and adventurous whites will spring up as if by magic all along the line. These will gradually enlarge themselves into flourishing villages, and these villages in turn will be magnified into populous cities. The indolent and thriftless savage will melt away before the superior power and go-ahead enterprise of his white neighbor. The war-whoop will be superseded by the solemn church-bell, and the patient pack-mule and snail-paced ox-wagon will be run off the track by the snorting "iron-horse," with his thundering train, running a sweep-stake with the magnetic telerunning a sweep-stake with the magnetic tele-graph. This may be a fancy sketch, but at our past rate of progress, multiplied by the increasing demands and facilities of the future, who shall pretend to say how soon this fancy sketch may be

of the Osages and Creeks, stating that, for many years, they had thought they had no enemies except the Pawnees, though, for some time back, they had been suspecting the Caws. Recently they had satisfied themselves of the fact that the they had been suspecting the Caws. Recently they had satisfied themselves of the fact that the thorough apprehension of any one circumstance. His mistake was in supposing that no man who had seen less than himself could be wiser, the demanded the restoration of their property in the course of two weeks, and in the event of a non-compliance, have threatened to make a descent hood or hypocrisy lying beneath the surface of and more especially one promising to cheat the

have become more and more deeply convinced of the miserable policy (if policy it may be called) of the general Government in relation to the In-dians. The remedy for this I leave with those better acquainted with governmental affairs; but changed, the future history of our country is des-tined to have another bloody page consecrated to the annals of "border warfare." Things are ripening fast here already for a "skirmish" besurprise you, at any time, to hear that blood has n shed in profusion. In fact, the whites here say that they do not see how they can avoid it. They complain bitterly of the inefficiency of the governmental policy. The whites cheat the In-dians, and the Indians, in turn, steal from the whites. This leads, as a matter of necessity, to mutual jealousies and recriminations, which must timately end in an open rupture. There is a new mission house erected here.

will probably be completed, and the mission put into operation this winter. It is to be hoped that it may exercise a salutary influence over both Yours truly, W. G. K.

THE EUROPEAN WORLD.

### NEW YORK, October 27 1850.

In commencing to write for your journal a se ries of papers, on current events in Europe, I trust that you will permit me to remark, that I shall have occasion to borrow material-perhaps I may more appropriately write, thought, from the Liberalists of the Old World, whose views I shall closely study; not hesitating to adopt them when apparently appropriate to my purpose. I may also add, that, though our opinions on European matters are identical in many points, on domestic affairs, in some respects, we are, as you know, wide asunder as the poles. But to my task. It is now anything but agreeable to the Liber-

alist to watch current events on the other side of

the water, as almost everything political there

occurring, goes to satisfy the reader, that change in the relative condition of classes in society-I mean reforms in Government-are not to take at the door, are two or three old black servants of place shortly, unless through the operation of causes, none of which have, as yet, developed themselves to any among the spared of the glorious band, whose appeals, in defence of the rights of the people, electrified the civilized world more than once, during the struggle which ended in the return of Pio Nine to Rome, and the exile of Kossuth. The Bureaucracies everywhere, save in Hesse Cassel and in Transylvania, are conducting their affairs with consummate prudeuce, laboring to lighten the burdens of Government, while so strengthening the hands of the privileged as to render any such efforts at revolution as marked the progress of 1848 and '49, far less likely to succeed than seemed those memorable catastrophes, as they proved in the end. Even poor old reactory Pio Nino, who trembled at his own shadow, and starts back when coughing, as though doubting whether the noise is not made by the explosion of an infernal machine, is playing Talleyrand with the Peidmontese, who alone, of his spiritual subjects, still dare to think for themselves a little on ecclesiastical matters. Though the Cabinet of Turin have caused the arrest, trial, and banishment of the Archbishops of Turin, Franzoni, and of Cagliari, Marongin Nurra, because they persisted in endeavoring to carry out the directions of the council of the is but what Bourbonism was three hundred years church at Rome, Pio Nino hesitates to fulminate ago. In the very pronunciamento in which he church at Rome, Pio Nino hesitates to fulminate a bull of excommunication at the heads of the offenders. Russia and Austria are doubtless at the botton of this well-timed leniency. They dare not let the world know that, in 1850, bayonets cannot give much more force to a papal bull of excommunication, than their genuine wit accuracy. what are crept over one, gazing on that yellowish pale face, with the death sweat moistening the the botton of this well-timed leniency. They dare Chambord and his party—the Pig Tails—rely, in ception accorded to Haynau by Barklay and Perkins's brewer-boys. Were this important political fact to become apparent to the unthinking, as to those who study the condition of Europe, one great lever with which the Governments manage their respective masses would drop from their hands. "Divine right" is but a phase of superstition; and to have that phase exploded, might lead to a general explosion of the mine over which they are now contriving and forging stronger chains

for the people. Immediately at home Pio Nino is doing his best to consolidate his temporal power, while he is ac-

monkey to get the chestnuts. The Cabinet of Prussia is alarmed, doubtless, at the rashness of those who direct the affairs of Hesse Cassel, who, disregarding the urgent advice of Austria, are proceeding above law, around law, ment of the people of their little Duchy, as did the Camarilla Cabinet, when they had the excuse of the existence of the Hungarian Revolution. Hesse Cassel has a Constitution giving to the civil courts authority to pronounce on the constitutionality of the decrees of the Elector. This functionary has recently proclaimed that his military courts shall punish whoever disobeys, resists, or hinders in any manner the execution of his laws pronounced unconstitutional by the courts. The Prussian Cabinet have earnestly reinvolve, first, the Elector's little municipality, and eventually the whole of Europe, in civil war. In fact, they have notified the Elector's Council, that, unless they retrace their steps-reentering on a peaceful and lanful (!) course-measures will be taken by the great Powers to abate, by the deposition of the Elector himself, the common danger which he is generating for the whole great

corporation or interest of Royalty on the Conti-In France, all the great interests struggling for power in the Government appear to live in the clouds; but, from the days of the first French Revolution to the present, this has been the casefor the violent radicalism and perfectibility theory of Danton, Marat, and Robespierre, like the magnificent scheme of Napoleon, was wholly utopian. Nor were the principles on which the policy of Louis Philippe was founded sounder. His scheme to strengthen himself and family was like other province or district of the bloated Austrian the plan of the man in Dickens's book, to "give everything to everybody "-scattering place, honors, and the public money broadcast, as though not aware that every unearned favor given generated ten aspirants of like pretensions, and that money thus lavished must come out of the pockets into which it had found its way as the result of right down hard labor.

Louis Phiippe was truly an enigms. Any other than a Bourbon would have acquired judgment in the many trials to which he was subjected. He knew America from Boston to New Orleans, closely studying the great political problem of the age, man's capability for self-government, in this, the best school in the civilized world. He had reality.

There is a difficulty now brewing between the Caws, on the one hand, and the Osages and Creeks on the other. It appears that, for some time back, the Caws have been stealing horses from the latteribes, for which they have determined to have satisfaction. Accordingly, on last Sunday, the satisfaction. Accordingly, on last Sunday, the considerably improve. This was truly the rock of the Caws received a letter from the chiefs considerably improve. This was truly the rock of the Caws received a letter from the chiefs considerably improve. This was truly the rock of the Caws received a letter from the chiefs considerably improve. This was truly the rock of the Caws received a letter from the chiefs considerably improve. This was truly the rock of the Caws received a letter from the chiefs considerably improve. ing seen life in every phase, he understood human nature thoroughly; not being cognizant of the defects in his own character, which barred his

lares of honor. The Caws will probably try to naturally, not that of religiously caring for the make some compromise of the matter, as the best interest of the whole French People, but Osages alone are nearly ten times as powerful as they; but should they fail in this, you need not be surprised to hear of bloody work between them. tempt to make royal alliances for his children proved his incapacity to think-to draw sound conclusions from experience; for the important example of Napoleon's failure taught him no lesson. He forgot that Bonaparte's Austrian mariventure to predict that, unless that policy is hanged, the future history of our country is des-With the striking improvements in the mate-

titles, multiplying them for his progeny, and la-boring to unite himself, if possible, to the old idea

of royalty in France. While society was floating onward in the rapid current of progress, he steadily steered his bark in the hope of reaching the antiquated station of absolute regality. When his policy became apparent to the world, the men of thought upon whose back he had crawled to the head of the Government, cried out against it, as a gross violation of his contract to the King of the French, not of France, he essayed to stifle and it is one of unquestionable philanthropy and their complaints by the appliance which cost Charles X his throne—by muzzling the press. Exilon person and discusse, for himself and family, were the sure results. For, being kicked out of France in the discriber of an Facility laboration, he dies, deserted by all but his wife and children, unwept, unhonored, and unsung." Nevertheless, his career has benefited France, inasmuch as it has proved to the satisfaction of all who will see the truth, that royalty in that country is an solete idea, past peradventure. For, though a remarkably clever and astute man of business, he tried to reestablish the hated institution firmly by all the old methods of governing by force of penal law, of the line soldiery, of the National Guards, and of the eleverest public servants of the age, as well as by his cherished system of bri-

bery. Yet France would have none of it.

The announcement of his death, by the bye reated as little excitement in Paris-which is France-as Chambord's last silly manifeste, which in turn produced far less sensation that the swift following news that Lumley is to be the director of the opera for the coming season! Surely nothing more can be wanting to satisfy the world that the pretensions of the Prince de Joinville are simply ridiculous, than the perfect unconcern with which all France received the news of the death of his father. Nevertheless, anticipating that Louis Napoleon's chances to establish an empire for himself will fail, Joinville has declared his intention of being a candidate for the Presidency designing, with one tenth the traditionary hold upon the French people, and with none of the appliances in his hands which the Bonaparte holds, to play over the same game—blind ma that he is. France, twice deceived in royal demcrats, will be slow to experiment with a thirdas Joinville will soon find out, or the signs of the times are by no means reliable. the future political condition of France is, however, evidently near its solution. Grand and im portant events are hastening with railroad speed crush the tricksters of all parties, from those who would form the Government of Henry V. those scheming for a general division of property. Yet they dream on, and scheme on.

Louis Napoleon, backed by the Orleanist fac

tion, the speculators on the Bourse, and the Le-gitimists, has effectually muzzled the voice of those in France having a bona fide interest in the true prosperity of the State; and, subsequently, he turns the weapons thus placed in his hands upon the Legitimists themselves, punishing as severely the journals and writers advocating the chimera of a return to the dogmas and policy of the 15th century, as but yesterday, the Socialists. A month or two ago the pretensions of the Comte de Chambord were an important element in French politics. To-day they are as ridiculous as those of Joinville; for the Comte has himself opened the eyes of all to the fact that Bourbonism now

substitution of Priestly and Absolutist Governments everywhere. Though Russia and Austria labor hard in behalf of the Comte de Chambord's pretensions, he must positively prevail on the man in the moon to lead his imaginary army of con-quest, before there can exist the least hope that he will ever reach the throne of France. His supreme ly ridiculous manifesto breathing as before remarked, all the dogmas of absolutism, has forever de feated the prospect of an union of the Orleanists with his adherents, which a few weeks ago was apparently on the eve of consummation. rmer base their claim to power on constitutional government. They assert no "divine right;" holding that the middle classes (whom they regard exclusively to be the political people) prefer reorganization of the Government as under Louis Philippe. Their theory comes nearer the present Constitution of France, than to the principles of Absolutism; and their leaders have one and all suddenly denounced Chambord and his system as not to be thought of in 1850. But Louis Napoleon having set up for himself, they de-nounce him no less vehemently, for a charlatan hoping to prevail on a debauched army to clothe him in imperial purple. He owes his present posi-tion to the Legitimists and Orleanists—these interests having united with the Bonapartists to

place power in his hands, in the belief, each, that he would wield it only to consummate their respective ends.

But for the political blindness with which Louis Napoleon is sorely afflicted, he might perpetuate his virtual power until the day of his death. If, instead of flattering the fancy and pettiness of the Reactionists, he dared to throw himself not on the theorists and sectarians, seeking to establish socialism, but on the genuine popular feeling of the French masses, which desires France really free at home and liberally influential abroad, he might retain power. This he will not do, however. He prefers to play the Prince in the private circle, the tyrant over the thoughts of the people, the demagogue with the army, and the monkey before the chambers. Such, emphatically, is Louis Napoleon, the possessor of but two virtues-personal courage and capacity to keep his mouth shut. Now, the political disease with which France is at this tim afflicted throbs not through the pulses of the mob. It affects, rather, the saloons. It is a want of honesty of purpose, and of confidence on the part of the three great interests in the present Government, which at once paralyzes, and all of which three interests stand in tacit insurrection against the Republic. But enough of France fo the time being.

the Hungarian policy of the Camarilla Cabinet, which generated the late revolution. Dr. Bach, who now governs in that quarter, is at work sucwho now governs in that quarter, is at work suc-cessfully reorganizing the Government on the basis against which Kossuth and his followers re-volted; wisely keeping up old names for every-thing, however radically he changes every principle on which the affairs of the State were con-ducted. The Government is to be administered by a Stadtholder, residing at Peath, with five district "Obergespaus" for five districts, each embracing as many counties, each under a sep-arafe "Ispan;" all, from the Stadtholder down being responsible to the Minister at Vienna. Thus, the independence of Hungary has at length been successfully abrogated, the legal existence of her constitution affording her no more privileges than are to be enjoyed empire. It is, however, worthy of remark, that no hero, in any manner known to fame, can be persuaded to hold office in the Government, as being reorganized. This remark holds good with reference to the nobles who took part with the Emperor in the late war, as with those doing battle under the banner of Bem.

Austria is quietly, but energetically, pursuing

The old Hungarian conservative interest is, perhaps, loudest in its present complaints against the policy of Austria; demonstrating conclusively, to my mind at least, that the measures of Each are in reality far more revolutionary than were those of Kossuth, on account of which such rivers of blood flowed. In Transylvanis, where Urban, a disciple of

Haynau, governs in the name of the Emperor, they are witnessing a second edition of what was done in Hungary on the reastablishment of the power of the Vienna cabinet there. Urban is threatening ladies with flogging, compelling young girls convicted of sympathizing with the late rebellion to sweep the streets, throwing the ellion to sweep the streets, throwing the men into irons who have only returned home un-

der the pledge of a general amnesty on the part

of the Government, &c., &c.

The puny war between Denmark and the Duchies is fast drawing to a close; Russia having given unmistakeable signs of a determination to stand by the former. The interference of the Peace Congress in this affair, which at first created shouts of laughter over the continent, seems

people into the belief that their masters are learn ing to govern on principles of humanity. A deputation of the Peace Association having interposed, Denmark consents to negotiate to the

extent to which Schleswig Holstein, her revolted Duchies, will do likewise. The Peace Congress deputation having returned to Kiel, the Ducal anthorities have appointed a gentleman arbitra-tor, to meet a similar agent on the part of Denmark. Elihu Burritt, who is evidently the mas ter spirit of the scheme of intervention, awaits at Humburg the apparent result of his philanthropic tal alliance turned to ashes on his lips, at the effort, which in reality is only the carrying out eyes, Louis Philippe sought alliances for his numerous progeny, in every court in Europe, and even in Brazil, to be turned out when his day of Continent, for which they may thank the dispothe annals of "border warfare." Things are ripening fast here already for a "skirmish" between the whites and the Indians, and it need not surprise you at any time, to hear that blood has nexion!

Continent, for which they may thank the disposition of the Cabinet to humbug, rather than their intention in future to give the vast additional to the continent of th tional weight in their councils to the principles for which Mr. Burritt and his compeers contend. rial sciences going on before his eyes, he blindly tried to strengthen himself by dallying with

If the respectable gentlemen composing the Congress could only divest themselves for a moment of one-idealism, and investigate the real cause of the apparent success of their amateur di-plomacy, ten to one they would find it in the fact that the contest has become exceedingly embar-rassing to both parties, so that an intervention from any apparently respectable quarter is as welcome as the Beefeater in the "situation" of Don Whiskerandos.

The really useful element of their scheme utility—is a more general diffusion of interna-tional intelligence among the people and Govern-ments of the world. Many a war would never have occurred, that the combatants known each desire for war would not have existed had each party known the real intent of the other. Though such mutual knowledge might, at times, result war, I hold that it would more often prevent than

coasion bloodshed between nations.

I credit these amateur diplomatists with the purest intentions. Going between contending nations to promote mutual understanding and obedience to common faith and its precepts as they do, they are performing a sacred office—one overriding the difference of blood, creed, and of political opinion.

But between you and I, except where the Gov-

ernments of the Continent have something to

gain by seeming to treat such amateur diplomacy

with respect, their active efforts to interfere di rectly between beligerent nations, or to do more than to inoculate the world with a better knowledge of itself, will be a task as bootless as-singing palms to dead horses.

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